

HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I.



HALIFAX, N. C. APRIL 9, 1829.

No. 12

BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.

The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

No paper to be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuing charged.

* Letters to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

SCOTLAND NECK

Private Academy.

THE subscriber having determined, on the removal of the institution formerly kept in Halifax town, to the neighborhood of Scotland Neck, begs leave to inform those concerned, and Parents and Guardians generally, that the Spring Session of the above Academy will commence on Monday the 9th of March, and terminate on Friday the 31st of July. This institution will include two departments—MALE and FEMALE, and will be open to children of any age. The course of studies will be as follows:

4th CLASS—Spelling, Reading & Writing, with first Principles of Arithmetic. 2d CLASS—The same, with the addition of English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic advanced. 2d CLASS—Including the studies of the 3d and 4th, with the addition of Modern History, Epidemics of the Arts and Sciences, and Epistolary Writing. 1st CLASS—All the former studies reviewed, with the addition of Parsing and Punctuation, Geography from an Atlas, Compositions on Selected Subjects, and Irving's Catechisms of Astronomy, Botany, Practical Chemistry, Jewish, Grecian, and Roman Antiquities, Mythology and Biography, with Ancient and Universal History.

The Female Department will be under the charge of Mrs. Norment, who will teach, in addition to the studies above enumerated, the more peculiar branches of Female Education, viz: Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing and Painting, and Music on the Piano Forte.

RATES AS FOLLOWS:

Literary tuition, per Session, \$10 00
Needle Work, 5 00
Drawing and Painting, 5 00
Music—when added to the above branches 10 00
With any of the above omitted, 15 00
Tax for fire wood, per session, 50

Persons wishing to patronise the above institution, will please send their children, punctually, on the day of opening the School, that all may be classed, and commence their studies at the same time. It will be necessary, however, that the tuition of each session be paid at the time of entrance. Without this requisition, no pupil can be received.

Boarding may be had in the immediate neighborhood at \$5 per month. JOHN HAYWOOD NORMENT. 25th February, 1829.

THE

Washington City Chronicle,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
Published in the City of Washington
By ROTHWELL & USTICK

THIS paper has been established at the seat of the general government, under auspices which the publishers think favorable to the encouragement of a periodical devoted, as it is, to the diffusion of literary, scientific and useful miscellaneous information. Its object has been, as it will continue to be, to promote the cause of letters, and to spread, within its range, a knowledge of all that may be new, interesting and valuable, in science, literature and the arts, together with the latest foreign and domestic intelligence. Mere party disputations are, and shall be sedulously avoided, and nothing will be admitted but what may tend to enlarge and interest the mind, and improve and benefit the heart.

A summary of the proceedings of Congress will, during the sessions, be regularly given.

The Chronicle is published every Saturday, and is printed in the best manner, on a large sheet, (imperial size.) Price \$3 per annum, or \$2 50 if paid in advance.

R. & J. DUNN & CO.,

INFORM their friends and the public, that they are receiving their

SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS which comprises a handsome and very extensive assortment of nearly every article, New, Fashionable or Desirable in the

DRY GOODS LINE.

A very large supply of Groceries of all descriptions,

HARDWARE,

HATS, of every quality.

China, Glass and Earthenware.

SADDLERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

and an assortment of TIN WARE. Together with an assortment of Sole Upper, Harness, Skirting and Bridle LEATHER.—Calf, Kip, Morocco and Sheep Skins.—Soaps; Perfumery. Ladies' Leghorn Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Work Baskets, Brushes of all kinds, Books, Stationery, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and Horn COMBS. Paints, Oils and Drugs; Pocket Books; Fur, Sealkin, and Morocco Caps, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at very moderate prices—many of the goods MUCH lower than they have been heretofore sold in this market. They have on hand a consignment of HERRINGS AND SHAD, of the best quality, which they will sell at reduced prices.

Being confident that they can give satisfaction to those who call on them as regards the quality, style & prices of their goods, they respectfully invite all who want to purchase to examine their assortment.

N. B. We will continue to buy COTTON and CORN for cash, and to take them in trade or payment. Those of our customers who wish to send their Cotton to Dunn & McIlwaine of Petersburg, to be Stored or Sold, will find us accomodating in our arrangements and anxious to promote their interest.

R. & J. D. & Co.

Halifax, N. C. Jan. 1829. 2—

Saddle and Harness Making Business.

THE subscribers embrace this opportunity of informing their customers, as well as the public generally, that they have on hand, and intend keeping,

A General Assortment of Articles in their Line,

which will be sold on very moderate terms, for Cash; or on a short credit to punctual customers. Those indebted to us, would do us a considerable favor by coming forward and settling their accounts, as it would be much to our advantage at this time.

CLARK & LITCHFORD.

N. B. Old Work repaired with neatness and despatch. C & L January 30.

THE CABINET,

Of Literature, Instruction and Amusement.

CONTENTS OF NO. 6—FOR DEC. 1.

Fort Niagara, with an engraving. The Woodsman, Henry, or the Captive. Destructions of Jerusalem. Manners in Venice, A true Fish Story, Envy, The Curate of Survissio, Chances of Marriage, Pelham, or the Adventures of a Gentleman, Patrick Henry, Heyer's Cave in Virginia.

POETRY.—The Maiden's Wail, The Saint's Rest, Winter is coming, Nothings amount to Something, A Farewell, A Dream, to W. S. The Village Church, The Grave, Useful Domestic Hints, &c.

This work is published at No. 61, Fulton Street, and may be had of the principal booksellers and news carriers. It is published on the 1st and 16th of every month, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages with double columns, and embellished with an elegant engraving at 6 1/4 cents per number—being unquestionably one of the cheapest works in the United States. Country subscribers will be required to pay \$1 50 in advance.

The Cabinet will be forwarded regularly to the editors of newspapers who advertise the Contents of each number.

New York, Dec. 6.

WOOD FEATHERS AND MOST KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE WILL BE TAKEN IN PAYMENT FOR THE MINERVA.

FRANTIC



and ensuing season, at the following places, one day in every week at Mr. William Leigh's, in Greenville, Va. and the balance of his time at the stable of the subscriber, in Northampton county, N. C. and will be let to mares at the reduced price of TWELVE DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal—the insurance money to be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be in foal or the property changed.

FRANTIC is a beautiful Sorrel, of fine Action, seven years old, now in the prime of life, and nearly Fifteen and three quarter hands high. The subscriber will use great exertions to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be liable for either.

Mares left at either stand will have every attention paid them, and grazed at the neighborhood prices, if requested. The season will commence on the 1st day of March and end the 1st day of August.

R. CRUMP, Jr.

P. S. For further particulars see Hand-bills.

Feb. 13. 4—

FOR SALE, AT THE POST OFFICE, IN THIS PLACE.

The following Articles, to wit:

BACON, LIME,

HERRINGS, SHAD,

Stained Curtain Bedsteads,



LEATHER,

WAGGON COLLARS,

FLOUR,

TOBACCO, twist and bundle, wholesale and retail.

MSO—The following articles:

Bottle Corks, Fly Stone, Termeric Liquid Blacking, Ginger, Spice Venetian Red, Red Lead White Lead, Verdigris Baitman's Drops, Opodeloc Nutmegs, Alum, Leatheridge Ink Powder, Pearl Ash Ground Paint Brushes Assorted

Shaving Boxes and Soap

Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber Crom. Yellow, Prussian Blue

Durable Ink, Staughton's Bitters

Tooth Brushes, Mace, Snuff Boxes

Spanish Annatto

do Blueing

do Indigo

Spinning Wheels

Waggons ironed

do not ironed

Garden Marrowfat

Early six week Green Bunch

Shaving Brushes, Razors

Blank Warrants

do Notes

do Bonds

Almanacs

JUST RECEIVED, in addition

to the above articles, some Drab and

Blue Cloths and Cassimeres, Vio-

lins, Bridges and Strings for ditto,

Flutes, Flies, Brier Scythes, Spirits

Turpentine, country made Russet

and Black Shoes, Fur Hats, a com-

plete assortment of Garden Seeds,

Candles, Wafers, Gentlemen's and

Ladies' Plaid Cloaks. Also—a few

bushels Ewepon Tea, an article

which is seldom offered in our

market, and one that never fails to

insure one thing that is sought for

by all, viz. HEALTH, where it is

regularly used. I speak not without

experience.

All of the above articles will be

sold very low, for Cash only.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

Halifax, Feb. 6th 1829. 3—

NOTICE.

WE have just received a parcel

of

FAMILY FLOUR,

on consignment, which will be sold

low for cash.

HAWKINS & HARRIS.

Halifax, Feb. 2d, 1829. 2—

NEW SPRING Goods.

Just received, a supply of fashionable spring Goods among which are:

29 pieces Calicoes, all new style Plain and Figured Gros de Nap; Black, White and Pink Satins; Yellow Bandanna Hkfs. Gros de nap Hkfs, some very splendid.

Men and Women's Linen Hose;

Brown Love Hkfs;

Brown Cambrics;

Brown French Drilling, Buckram;

Oil cloth, Denmark Satin;

Belt Ribbons, fancy Vestings &c.

Ladies dressing cases, and an additional supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, and MEDICINES;

All of which will be sold low for cash, by

J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr.

Halifax, N. C. March 1829. 7—3w

NOTICE.

A February Court, 1829, the subscriber qualified as Administrator of the estate of William B. Finney. All those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby requested to present the same, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN T. CLANTON, Admin.

Halifax County, N. C.)

March, 1829. 3—3w

A valuable Country Seat,

FOR SALE AT AUCTION,

Pursuant to an interlocutory decree of the court of Equity, for the County of Halifax, made at Fall Term last; will be sold, at public auction, before the Court House in the Town of Halifax, on Monday the 20th day of April next, that pleasant and healthy country seat, known as LAUREL SPRINGS containing

MR. B.'S & S. REMARKS,
In the House of Commons, during
the recent session of the Legisla-
ture, on the Bank question.

Mr. B. rose and said, Mr. Speaker, I am aware of the impatience of the House, and of the exhausted state of the subject, but, Sir, as the advocates of this measure have been accused of favoring a system of *rapine* and *plunder*, he felt it a duty which he owed to himself—a duty which he considered paramount to all other considerations, to discharge himself, as far as his feeble power would enable him, from an allegation, to say the least of it, so entirely unfounded. He had not intended to have expressed himself at all on this all-absorbing subject, until a very late stage of the discussion. It was his misfortune, however, to differ from many of the friends of the bill on the table, in attributing sinister and corrupt motives to those who opposed it. He was willing to admit, and in fact had no right to believe otherwise than that, the gentlemen from Newbern, Buncombe and Hillsborough, whose motives seemed to have been mostly impugned, on this occasion, were as honorable and as virtuous in the course they pursued, as those opposed to them. In fact, he looked upon the opposition as a mere difference of opinion on a subject, which he confided, was with some, of doubtful policy. Mr. B. said, he had ever been opposed to the policy of the present system of banking in the United States, & he would here take the liberty of replying to the remarks that fell from the honorable gentleman from Newbern, and the gentleman from Buncombe, some days since on the subject of the Bank of the United States. He could not subscribe to the commendations and eulogiums pronounced upon that institution; he believed it a *monstrum*, that would not only swallow up the different Banks of the State, but, that, in the course of time, would, with a slow, undeviating and relentless stride, swallow up a proportion of the liberties of the people of this country. With deference, however, to the opinions of greater men, he believed its origin unconstitutional, and the tendency of the institution most destructive to the operations of a Republican government. He thought it an ill-shaped whelp of that system of paper patronage introduced in England by Sir Robert Walpole, under the denomination of the funding system, to buoy up and give permanency to a tottering throne. As a great "*camera obscura*," that inverted everything within its sphere. By the aid of its great patron and founder, the *Tories*, who then held the landed interest in England, were supanted by the *Whigs*, and stock-jobbers, by the *magic* of this paper patronage, became the land-holders of that country. Its effects had been to oust the land-holders of every country, and its prosperity had been in proportion to their adversity and oppression. These paper institutions and manufacturing establishments had been the curse of England; they had constantly contributed to enrich the aristocracy of that country, and to degrade and impoverish the commonalty and yeomanry of the country. If, then, the same causes are productive of the same effects—a truism which is incontrovertible, are not similar institutions in America likely to produce the same effects that they have produced in England? Mr. B. said he believed that the effects would, in a due process of time, be unavoidably the same in this country that they had been in England, if there was not a proper and timely application of legislative interference. He stood not alone when he asserted that he viewed the Bank of the United States, as a *dagger of death*, pointed at, and approaching slowly, and, he feared, with an irresistible pace, the vital principles of our Republican Institutions—its foundation had been opposed by some of the most distinguished patriots of the Revolution, whose principles should ever be held sacred by every lover of Republican form of government. He thought the principles of the Banks of the State of N. Carolina as analogous to those of the Bank of the United States as the Banks of the United States are analogous to the Banking institutions of Europe, whose effects had been invariably generative of the most oppressive aristocracies. He was, therefore, more opposed to them from principle, than from

any impropriety of conduct, but when that life is determined by the dissolution of the body politic, that he did believe that the conduct of the different Banks of the State had been unauthorized by their charters, illegal and oppressive to the people, he therefore felt doubly bound, (opposed to them as he was in principle,) to support the passage of the bill which authorized a judicial investigation of their illegal conduct. Institutions thus pernicious in their tendency, should be dealt with according to the strict letter of the law. They were sufficiently deleterious in their very nature, without allowing to them any additional latitude in their operations. But gentlemen had said, if a prosecution was instituted, ruin must inevitably ensue. Did he believe such to be the fact, perhaps he should be amongst the last to support the measure before them; but he most religiously believed that it would avert the impending ruin which now hovered over the country, rather than to create more. He was extremely loth to place his legal opinion in opposition to that of the honorable gentleman from Newbern. He thought however, the law read by the gentleman would admit of a different construction from that which was placed on it, by that gentleman on a former occasion. The gentleman opposed to the measure, at first held out that the Legislature had no right to interfere with the charters of the Banks, and if they did, and their charters were forfeited, that a dissolution of the Corporation would ensue, and consequently a total extinguishment of the debts to & from that Corporation would immediately take place. The former they have surrendered—to justify the latter opinion, they have relied on the following passages in Blackstone's Commentaries. The common law, said Mr. B. had ever recognized in all Corporations, certain visitatorial powers. In England, this power sometimes resided in the King, and to such other persons, or donors, or powers as created them. In all Corporations, in this country, created by the Legislatures, he considered that this visitatorial or corrective power, as we would call it in this country, resided in the Legislatures themselves, who had created the bodies corporate. The parity of the corrective power claimed by the Legislature of this country, to that of the visitatorial power exercised by the King, was perfectly just and compatible with the principles of the common law. In England, they were tried for their misdemeanors by the Court of King's Bench, and he thought the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the State had the same recognition of any misdemeanors of the different Corporations within the limits of this State, & particularly when instructed by the corrective or visitatorial power that the Legislature claimed. To give it a different construction, would be yielding to all corporate bodies an unlimited control, which, he thought, bore an absurdity on its face. To shew that his (Mr. B's) construction was a fair one, he would read it, as he found it laid down in *Bl. Com. p. 481*, second paragraph:—"The King being thus constituted by law, visitor of all civil corporations, the law has also appointed the place wherein he shall exercise this jurisdiction, which is the Court of King's Bench, where & where only, all misbehaviour of this kind of corporations are required to be redressed, and all their controversies decided: and this is what I understand to be the meaning of our lawyers, when they say that these civil corporations are liable to no visitation." This, Sir, will bear me out in my construction of the common law, with regard to the corrective power which I propose to substitute for the visitatorial power that is recognized to reside in the King by the common law, as read. Mr. Speaker, said Mr. B. the honorable and learned gentleman from Newbern has read another passage from the same author, upon which he relies to justify the opinion, that on a forfeiture of charter, a total extinguishment of the debts to & from the Banks would immediately ensue in these words, p 484. "But the body politic may also itself be dissolved in several ways, which dissolution is the civil death of the corporation, for the law doth annex a condition to every such grant, that if the corporation be dissolved, the grantor shall have the lands again, because the grant falleth. The grant indeed is only during the life of the Corporation, which may endure forever, but

That the land-holders or farmers the poor against the rich, of poverty against property. Mr. B. said, he owned the correctness of the statement of the gentleman, if he meant to state, that the Banks were rich and the people of the State poor—for he would venture to assert, that if the statement of the gentleman be not correct at that time, unless the Legislature did interfere in behalf of the people, and suppress these *Banking institutions* in their career, that it would, at no very distant time, be literally true—for he had ever believed, that to be the natural tendency of these very institutions in their origin, and thought it precipitating the result, by permitting them to continue in their course of oppression and usurpation. And it, continued Mr. B. provided they dealt fairly—the sum of \$10,000 dollars, more than three times the amount of the balance of the direct tax that is paid to the State. Mr. B. thought the crisis of the times required legislative interference: the best interest of the country demanded it. He would ask again, why was this investigation at first instituted, if it were not to prosecute the Banks, if found guilty of the charges? Why was there a committee appointed? Why should the House have consumed, so unnecessarily, its time, if, upon the report of the committee against them, they should proceed no further with it? He thought the House had committed itself on the subject; and to refuse to prosecute was a retraction of the position it had first taken. He would not say one word of the report of the minority of the committee, but by that of a majority, which he considered more in the light of an apology for their illegal conduct, than a strict and impartial report; and by that even, the Banks had been found guilty of a majority of the charges preferred. Indeed, said Mr. B. this guilt was admitted by many of their best friends, and if guilty, why should they, more than individuals, escape punishment? Gentlemen had endeavored to extenuate their guilt, by recriminating the legislation of the State. He confessed that the Legislature had acted most impolitely indeed, first, in creating them, as they did, and secondly, in allowing them so great a latitude; but he did not consider the Legislature as "*parcipes criminis*" in the charges made against the Banks, as he thought them perfectly ignorant of their conduct. The charge against the Legislature he viewed merely as an evasion of the question—it was not to the purpose he thought—whether the Legislature were guilty or not—he did not conceive in what manner that went to the exculpation of the Banks. The very institution of this investigation by the Legislature, was, to him, a disclaimer on the part of the Legislature, of being a participant in the conduct pursued by the Banks. He looked on it as the business of the Legislature to disavow any participation in the illegal conduct of the Banks, and to exercise its corrective power in behalf of the people, by committing them to some judicial tribunal, on sufficient evidence being shown to them of their guilt—and he asked the House, if, on the evidence afforded by the committee, they did not stand convicted of the following illegal acts (i. e.) usury—speculating on their own paper—dealing in cotton—purchasing up bank stock—and refusing to pay specie for their notes; all of which, he believed, was admitted by their friends to be illegal, and contrary to their charters. He conceived it due to the peoples of North Carolina, that a judicial investigation into their conduct should take place—that they should be stopped from these high-handed measures, if found guilty—which he presumed from the flood of evidence shown, would scarcely be doubted by any man of ordinary capacity. But the attention of the Legislature had been called off from the question at issue, and diverted by the honorable gentleman from Buncombe with statements made of the profits of the State. The State, it was said, made nearly as much or more than the stockholders, whether it did or did not, he thought it little applicable to the present subject. The question was not, he conceived, who made most out of the people, the Banks or the State? but whether or not the Banks were guilty of the allegations made? The same gentleman had been pleased to call this prosecution a rebellion of

The gentleman from Hillsboro' had manifested much sensibility as to the result of this prosecution. He thought it productive of the most destructive consequences & diabolical effects. For his part, said Mr. B. he saw nothing so alarming in the prosecution. Ruin and misery, said the gentleman, must follow, if this bill prevailed. How it could produce either, for himself, he could see no possible cause. But one thing he could and did see—if the Banks were not stopped in their illegal acts, slavery, and a system of poverty and beggary would ensue, never before witnessed by the people of this country.

If, then, we are between "Sylph" and "Charybdis," and run most surely, let us meet it like men—let us brave it at its threshold—and expunge from our government a system so prejudicial, and so destructive of the best interests of the country. Sir, the people call for this interference, and they should have it—they will never be reconciled to these Banks, until something is done. They are now groaning under the pressure of these institutions, looking up to us for redress: will you refuse it? Have you a moral right to do so? If the Banks are innocent, they have nothing to fear—if guilty, they should certainly be checked, and we are forgetful of our duty to the people if we do not.

I pray gentlemen to reflect upon the first object of the investigation—whether it meant any thing or nothing? If it meant nothing, why commence it?—if something, why stop it, by the rejection of the bill? He had been in favor of the institution of the investigation, and to preserve consistency, he felt himself bound to vote for the measure then before him, as the only anodyne to the disquietude of the country and surest relief of the people.

The question on the third reading of the bill being loudly called for, it was taken by Yeas and Nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Bass, Battle, Bateman, Blackwood, Bogle, Boykin, Branch, B. S. Brittan, Brooks, M. Britain, Bynum, Byrum, Clement, Cooper, Davenport, Dozier, Edmonston, Fisher, Fleming, Gandy, Hampton, Hodges, Jasper, D. Latham, Lilly, Martin, Montgomery, G. T. Moore, A. C. Moore, M'loon, Morris, M'Kiel, M'Lean, Pierce, Pool, Potter, Riedick, Rogers, Rogerson, S. Sinclair, Shipp, N. G. Smith, T. B. Smith, J. Smith, Stedman, Stockard, Styron, Underwood, Vail, Wadsworth, Watson, J. Webb, Webster, Wheeler, A. Williams, Wilkinson, Wilson—59.

NAYS—Messrs. Alford, Barthardt, Bethell, Blackledge, Borden, Bozman, Bryan, Calloway, Clayton, Cox, Dickinson, Foy, Gaston, Gillespie, Graham, Gregory, Hancock, Harper, Hester, W. G. Jones, H. C. Jones, W. Jones, Kendall, Kerr, Larkins, T. Latham, Mendenhall, Mitchell, Moye, M'Millan, M'Neill, Nash, Nelson, Newland, Nicholson, Purcell, Rainey, Rhodes, Rufus, Sharpe, L. R. Simmons, B. T. Simmons, Spruill, Stephens, Swain, Tyson, H. Waddell, A. Waddell, J. Walker, R. Walker, H. Walker, Ward, T. Webb, Whitaker, Wilder, E. Williams, Wright, Wyche—58.

The Yeas being 59 and the Nays 58, after a moment's pause, the Speaker (*Mr. Settle*) rose and said, "This places me in a situation of great responsibility, but I shall not shrink from it; believing the bill ought not to pass, I place my vote with those of the minority."

Of course, the bill was lost.

Coach and Gig Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues, (at the old establishment in this place, near the church,) to make and repair COACHES, GIGS, &c., &c. in a faithful and workmanlike manner. In order to render his establishment more complete, and deserving of public patronage, he has employed a first rate

Ornamental Painter,

from the North, who will execute that part of the work in the best and most fashionable style. ALSO—Chairs and other ornamental painting done to order, at the shortest notice.

The subscriber grateful for past encouragement in his line of business, solicits a continuation of the same. His charges will be moderate—corresponding with the times.

THOS. MARSHALL,

Halifax, Feb. 13.

Medic degree confered C upon 10

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THURSDAY APRIL 3, 1829

Medical Conveniences. — The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred, by the Philadelphia Medical College on the 21st March, upon 107 gentlemen, of whom the following were from this state: viz:

Nicholas L. B. Stith, *Dysentery*.Michael D. Donnellan, *Effects of Cold*.Milo A. Giles, *Syphilis*.William P. Morgan, *Small Pox, and causes of failure in Vaccination*.John Wesley Potts, *Med. Topography, and Autumnal Fever of Washington, N. C.*Thomas Davis, *Dysentery*.

A public dinner was given, on the 27th ult., by the citizens of Washington, in this state, to the Hon. C. C. Cambreling, a native of that town, but now a distinguished Representative in Congress from the City of New York. Among others the following toast was given.

"Our distinguished guest, the Hon. C. C. Cambreling. We are proud to see the virtues and talents of our native son properly appreciated by his adopted City."

After this toast, Mr. Cambreling made a short address, expressive of his gratitude to the citizens for their hospitality, and gave, as a toast,

"My native Town—Lasting prosperity to its inhabitants."

Native Silk. — The Western Carolinian states that the Miss Harrisons, of Surry County, annually manufacture some pounds of silk from worms of their own rearing; that notwithstanding their means are very limited, they raised, during the last season, silk enough to make forty yards of silk cloth; and that they have realized greater profits in this business than any other branch of industry would have yielded them.

By an act of the Legislature of Louisiana, the seat of government of that state is removed from New Orleans to Donaldsville.

We are called upon to specify instances of abuses to be reformed. The great work of reform will require time and labour; but sure the Journal demands it, we will state one fact. After entering upon the duties of his office, Mr. Kendall received many packages directed to the fourth Auditor, some of which contained letters addressed to other persons, sent under cover to Mr. Watkins, to save postage, and others sent to him for the purpose of obtaining his frank. Mr. K. upon being informed that it was usual to dispose of such letters in accordance with the wishes of the person enclosing them to the Auditor, replied that his duty required him to return them to the Post Office, there to be charged with postage, which was accordingly done.

This is a little matter; and it will hereafter appear to be less than a sand upon the sea-shore—compared with what is to follow.

U. S. Telegraph.

PIRACY. — We learn from the Boston Daily Advertiser that a number of merchants and underwriters of that place, lately addressed a letter to the Navy Department, representing the late piracies in the West Indies, and soliciting protection for American vessels in that quarter. The Secretary of the Navy made the following reply:

Navy Department,
March 23, 1829

I have received your communication, dated the 17th inst. in relation to the atrocious murders and piracies recently committed near the island of Cuba.

The Executive was informed of those depredations several days since; and measures were immediately taken, which will, it is hoped, prevent a recurrence of similar atrocities, and afford ample protection to our commercial interests as well.

as to the lives of our citizens, engaged in honest trade with the West Indies, and the Gulf of Mexico.—I am, very respectfully, &c.

JOHN BRANCH,

C. W. Last, right, Esq.
And other Underwriters Merchants of Boston.

In return for a slice of wedding cake, an editor at the South wishes "every thing that could be wished." Publish this notice, man; and don't talk when your mouth is full.—Pat.

In England a woman has been committed to take her trial for polygamy. She is said to have courted and married six husbands.

Solomon Southwick does not like "Fancy Balls." He says they will make us a nation of fools, fiddlers, tools and toad-eaters. He is more than half right.

A mistake, arising out of a very simple equivoque, occurred at Bury last week. A gentleman living near that town wrote to a broker to procure him a couple of good hogsheads, and to send them to Hall, as soon as possible. The broker happened to be out when the note arrived, and his wife, good literal woman, having opened it, set about obeying the order. After exploring the greater number of the butcher's shambles in Bury, she procured two enormous pig's heads!! and despatched them, with an apology, that if these were not large enough, she had done her best to fulfil his order in the absence of her husband.

Bury Herald.

FIRE! — A fire broke out at Troublesome Iron Works, in Rockingham County, on Sunday the 29th ult., about 10 o'clock A. M. which spread with rapidity and consumed the dwelling, kitchen and smoke-house of Mr. William Patrick, with nearly all his valuable furniture, all his meat, lard, a quantity of groceries and leather in his cellar and \$600 in money, besides bonds, book accounts and Post Office papers, &c. By the prompt and diligent exertions of his neighbors they were enabled to save his store and goods though not uninjured. Total loss estimated at about \$4,000.

Greensboro Patriot.

The Tallahassee paper contains the following notice:

We are authorized to announce Achille Muratt, Esq. as a candidate to represent the counties of Jefferson, Madison, and Hamilton, in the next Legislative Council.

Who would have thought that the heir apparent to the throne of Naples, and who made several triumphant entries into that capital with his father, would have been pleased to be a member of the Legislative Council in Florida.

But so it is—and in the orange grove of that beautiful and free country, he may enjoy more happiness and retirement than in the splendour of the Neapolitan palace, which is always in danger of being destroyed by the lava of some political Vesuvius.

Noah.

PUBLIC DEBT. — The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the proprietors of the unredeemed six per cent stock of the 24th March, 1814, amounting to \$6,789,722 92, that it will be paid upon the surrender of the certificates, on the 1st of July next.

COMMODORE PORTER. — A gentleman from Mexico informs that one of the first acts of Guerrero's administration was the solemn acknowledgement of the services rendered to the republic by Commodore Porter, who, with his characteris-

tic promptitude and energy, had brought the cant words of seppish losers and sickening noveltists seem to intrude upon the language of society, and to partake of the blashemy of ascribing as much exaltation to the creature, as for the Creator, as much regard to the abstract, or emanating excellence of Deity, as for the very source and perfection of that excellency.—To be continued.

OBSERVATOR.

N. B. It gives pleasure to Observator to see that his observations on "Halifax," shall be noticed, in due time, by the author; it might be added, (as to the general excellence of the numbers so far seen,) the admired author of the production. For O. trusts that H. will not take undue advantage of his being, perhaps, the popular view of the point at issue, and that he will not, like the interested politicians and sectarian bigots, address his critical remarks to the popular ignorance and prejudices of some in community. And any errors of O. evinced from sound reason and argument, will be taken as a favour calculated to improve the critic, and to promote the spread of correct opinions. For truth—unsophistical, open-naked truth—O. hopes, is his alone object of investigation, on all subjects. And his protracted criticisms, in the present instance, are designed, rather to assist in throwing light upon a very important subject, than to express any dissent from the tenor of sentiment advanced in H.'s essay.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.**NO. III.**

Again suppose a woman, even possessing beauty of form, as well as all the domestic virtues, should evince herself not the "purest abstract of deity," by piety and reverence towards heaven, but an "abstract" of the principles of infidel atheism, by scoffing at vital piety, and all that pertains to true religion; or should be an infidel dogmatist; should exert her influence to extinguish the very light of Christianity, through which she in common with all of her sex in a Christian land, may be honoured and respected, and be the bosom friend and companion of man—not the slave and drudge, as in lands of heathenish darkness and Mahometan superstition. In such case would not one of the greatest points of admiration in an individual female, be painfully cut short?

Let Halifax himself be the judge, who could not, in truth and consistency, call such an one "a pure abstract of deity?"

But, again, suppose the extreme case, that one of the most beautiful of her sex should be destitute of *all* the *virtues*, both moral and religious, and should have *all* the opposite vices; could any one, properly speaking, *admire her*? If any one should respond affirmatively, I should answer, "Sir, I consider your admiration not worthy of the name"—an admiration like that spurious kind of charity which is extended so far as to make no discrimination between virtue and vice, and thus destroys itself and becomes no charity at all; or becomes an infidel vice, instead of a Christian virtue—a mere destroyer of that moral sensibility necessary to the very existence of virtue and human beings. For if admiration is a term to express a high degree of esteem for female excellence, and we use it to express our favourable regard to all females, indiscriminately, whether virtuous or vicious, the term is neutralized and debased. It ceases to be a word of discrimination. If we admire vicious females, what shall we say if we wish to express our esteem for the virtuous of the sex? Shall we admire them too? Then we express no more towards them, than towards the vicious. The distinction is destroyed. If we conclude to admire worthless women, (for the painful fact is, there are the worthless of them, as well as of men) shall we use some higher term of esteem towards worthy ladies? Shall we, for instance, use the terms *adore* or *venerate*? These, besides be-

ing the cant words of seppish losers and sickening noveltists seem to intrude upon the language of society, and to partake of the blashemy of ascribing as much exaltation to the creature, as for the Creator, as much regard to the abstract, or emanating excellence of Deity, as for the very source and perfection of that excellency.—To be continued.

OBSERVATOR.

shavers among us, already without the company of a band of New York speculators, to relieve the suffering poor of North Carolina, by charging 15 or 20 per cent. on their money, and the buying our little property for mere song into the bargain. It is the way the poor people of this state are to be assisted, by the northern speculators, we will thank them to remain at home, and speculate upon their more immediate neighbors, the suffering poor of New York, for we are overrun already with this kind of people, the money-shavers.

Nothing, as I can think, is a more downright insult to the feelings of the good people of this state, than the language used by the editor of the Enquirer, in his remarks on our banks and the dreadful decline into which a number of our industrious and enterprising citizens are placed. It certainly would seem much more charitable in the editor of that paper, if he would commiserate the sufferings, than be sporting with the already wounded feelings of a number of our poor citizens as well as those of the rich who have been brought to the brink of ruin by misfortunes, some mismanagement, and other causes, which is not necessary to mention. Upon the whole, if the poor people of this state are to be ruined by their stern and unfeeling hearted creditors, the sooner the better; for after all they have is taken from them, and that for a mere song, it cannot be expected for the sufferers to make much exertion to liquidate the debts still remaining against them, but to make the necessary arrangements, (if in their power,) to take care of themselves, their wives and children. Mr. Noah will please recollect that not only the poor, but a number of our most wealthy and opulent citizens are looking also, to use the common, every-day phrase. Perhaps that gentleman might subscribe the cause of humanity, if he and his wealthy nabobs (as he calls them) would expend some of their spare dollars upon the suffering Jews of Europe. Might he not turn his attention to that quarter of the world, as well as to the suffering poor of North Carolina.

HAMPTON.

April 4th, 1829.

NOTICE

I HEREBY GIVE, to all whom it may concern, that the lands sold Lemuel Long, in 1626, adjoining the lands of John Purcell Henry Garrett and others, by Jas. J. and Wm. H. Gray, is yet unpaid for; and all and every person is hereby forewarned from trading for said land, unless subject to the purchase money yet remaining unpaid.

JOS. J. GRAY.

April 6th, 1829. 10—*sf***SALT.****JUST RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT.**

200 Bushels Turks Island Salt, and I am daily expecting a lot of 2600 bushels more, all or any part of which will be sold very low for cash, or on six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

Country merchants and farmers are invited to call and examine the article.

I have also on hand a fresh lot of

Family Medicines,

Put up in the neatest manner, consisting of the following articles, viz

Sedditt's Powders

Soda do.

Sulphur Quinine

Cals. Magnesia

Calomel

Jallap

Tartar Emetic

Laudanum

Purgonick

Epsom Salts

Glober do

A set of 8 Gallons of Superior Shrub, some old A. & B. Brandy, Iron Powder and shot, Black Sand, a prime lot of Lard, nearly put up in kegs, with many other articles equally deserved.

JOS. L. SIMMONS

Halifax, April 7, 1829. 10—*sf***MILITIA ORDERS.**

THE Officers and commissaries in the second regiment of Halifax N. C. Militia, are hereby ordered to parade their respective commands at Crowell's Rock, on Saturday the 3rd day of May, 1829. And all officers of the same Regiment are ordered to assemble at the same place, the day previous, in order to be exercised by the Adjutant.

S. WHITAKER
Colonel Commandant.
April 7, 1829.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Now remaining in the Post Office at Halifax, N. C. which if not taken out before the 1st of July next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

March 1st, 1829.

A Thos. Alcott

B Mrs Sally R. Browning Mrs. Priscilla M. Bent J. Richard Bragg, C. Burns, Clarke, Mrs. Carson Esq. of Granville Craddock Dr. R. H. Crowell

D Judge Joseph John Daniel, Col. Wm. Doggett, Miss Julia Davis

E F. D. Eustis Esq.

F Col. James C. Fawcett, Hon. Henry Frost Esq.

H Mrs. Ann Maria Hicks Nelson, H. H. Higgs Esq. James L. Hickman, William Hart

J Dr. John A. Johns 2, Starling Johns n. Asa A. James

K Jerry Keeney

L Long & Garrett, Master Inc.

J Long 2, Lemuel Long, David Littlejohn, Henry Livsey, William Lyle, Sam'l. W. Latater

M N. M. M'Farland, Alvin W. Moore, T. T. Martin, John Montague

P H. Powell, Daniel Powell, M. H. Peasey, Esq. 7

R Samuel Richardson

S Miss Ann Smith, C. J. H. Simmons 3, Joe W. Simmons, Rev. Miles Smith, Benj. H. Smith, E. B. Smith, Esq. A. A. B. Stith & Co. 7

T W. A. Taylor, May Thos. Tilley

V Warren Vinson

W Dr. R. H. Wilson 2, T. Warren, Wilmette Whitaker, Jas. A. Walker, Jos. G. Washington, Mrs. Susan West

JOS. L. SIMMONS, P. M.

10—*sf***J. R. N. L. B. STITH.**

HAVING located himself in this Village, tends his professional services in the various branches of Medical science to the citizens of Halifax and its vicinity, and hopes by unremitting attention and assiduity to his profession, to meet and receive a portion of Public patronage. He will be found at all times at his office, above the store House recently occupied by Messrs. A. A. B. Stith.

April 2, 1829. 10—*sf***50 DOLLARS REWARD.**

I WILL pay 50 Dollars reward for apprehending and delivering to John Shaw, at Weldon, negroes Crawford and Daniel, belonging to the Knobke Nav. Company, for \$25 for either of them. The former is believed to be in the upper part of the county of Northampton, where he has a wife, & the latter, in the neighborhood of Halifax.

A JOYNER.

March 2, 1829. 10—*sf***Halifax Academy.**

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method to inform the citizens of Halifax and vicinity, that she hath commenced her school, and will teach the following branches of education, for the moderate sum of one dollar per month, viz. Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Show will also teach Needle Work, for one Dollar per month, and will be thankful for public patronage.

N. B. Needle work on Linen & Muslin, will be executed in the neatest manner, on moderate terms.

ELLEN VASSEUR.

March 26, 1829. 10—*sf***AUCTION.**

The remaining stock of Goods which was not disposed of at Feb. court last, will positively

POETRY.

MELODY.—By W. LEIGHTON.

If you bright stars, that gild the night,
Be each a blissful dwelling sphere,
Where kindred-spirits reunite,
Whom death has torn asunder here—
How sweet it were at once to die,
And leave this blighted orb afar!
Mix soul and soul to cleave the sky,
And soar away from star to star!
But, oh! how dark, and drear and lone,
Would seem the brightest world of bliss.
If wandering through each radiant one,
We fail to find the loved of this!
If there no more the ties shall twine,
That death's cold hand alone can sever,
Ah! then, those stars in mockery shine,
More hateful, as they shine forever.

It cannot be; 'tis hope and fear,
That lights the eye, or clouds the brow,
Proclaims there is a happier sphere,
Than this bleak world that holds us now.
There is a voice that sorrow hears,
When heaviest weighs life's galling chains:
'Tis heaven that whispers—"dry those tears,
The pure in spirit shall meet again."

From the Memoirs of Allen Gray.
Oh safely sleep, my bonny bairn,
Rock'd on this breast o' mine;
The heart that beats sae sair within,
Shall not awaken thine.

Lie still, lie still, ye canker'd thochts
That such late watches keep,
And if ye break the mother's heart,
Yet let the baby sleep.

Sleep on, sleep on, my ae, ae bairn,
Nor look sae wae on me,
As ye felt the bitter tear
That blin' thy mother's ee.

Dry up, dry up, ye saut, saut tears,
Lest on my babe they drip,
An' break in silence, waefu' heart,
An' let my baby sleep.

From the Amulet for 1829.

THE FISHERMAN.

It was as calm an evening as ever came from heaven—the sky and the earth were as tranquil, as if no storm from the one had ever disturbed the repose of the other; and even the ocean—that great highway of the world—lay as gentle as if its bosom had

never betrayed—as if no traveler had ever sunk to death in its embrace. The sun had gone down, and the pensive twilight would have reigned over nature, but for the moon which rose in full orb'd beauty, the queen of an illimitable world, to smile upon the goodly things of ours, and to give a radiance and a glory to all she shone upon.

It was an hour and a scene that led the soul to the contemplation of Him who never ceases to watch over the works he has made, and whose protecting care displays itself alike upon the solid land and the trackless wastes of the deceitful sea.

On the Western coast of the county of Devon, which has been termed, and it may be added, justly, "the garden of England," upon such an evening a group had assembled around one of the fisherman's cottages. The habitation was built in the style of olden time, when comfort was the principal object of the projector. At either side of the door were scattered the lines and nets and baskets that betokened the calling of the owner and the fisherman was taking his farewell for the night, of his happy loving family, who were bidding him "God speed" on his voyage. A fine old man was leaning his arms on the railing, and talking to an interesting girl whose hand lay upon the shoulder of a younger sister. The stout fisherman, dressed in his rough jerkin, and large boots that reached far above the knees, was in the act of kissing a little cherub, who seemed half

terrified at being elevated so high as the father's lips; while the wife and mother, with her infant nursing on her lap, was looking anxiously upon her husband as she breathed the parting blessing, and the prayer for his safe return. A little boy, the miniature of his father in countenance and in dress, bearing huge boat cloak across his shoulders and the lanthorn that was to give light when the moon departed, completed the group—if we except a noble Newfoundland dog, some steps in advance of the party, watching for the nod to command his march to a kind of pier where the fisherman and his boy were to embark. "Good luck, good luck!" exclaimed the old man, "good luck, and safe home again, John; ye want no more but God's blessing, and that ye may have for asking; but ye may as well take mine too, God bless ye, and good bye to ye."

The blessing was heartily echoed by his kind partner & his children, and whistling as he went, with his boat hook on his shoulder, his dog Neptune before, and his boy following, he trudged along to the beach.

With the earliest dawn of morning the fisherman's family were astir; the elder girl was busily arranging their little parlor, while the younger was preparing the breakfast table, and the mother spreading before the fire the clothes of her husband and her boy. An hour passed, and she grew somewhat uneasy that he had remained abroad beyond the usual period of his return. Another hour had elapsed, when she said to her father, "Father, go out to the hillock, and try if you can see his sail upon the water; he seldom stays out so long when the sea is calm and the weather fair," my little boy too was not quite well last night, and this alone should have hastened him home.

The old man went forth, and one by one his grand children followed him, until the mother was left alone, rocking the cradle of her unconscious babe. After the lapse of another hour, her daughter entered with news that a neighbor had spoken to her father in the night, and that he would certainly be soon home.

"God grant it!" said she, and spoke in a tone of deep anxiety—

"he never was away so long but once, and that was when he saved

the crew of the ship Mary, and then the whirl of the sinking vessel well nigh made his grave."

Again she stirred the fire, again

arranged the clothes before it, and poured some hot water into the tea cups.—Still the breakfast remained untouched.

The sun was now soaring to his

meridian height when once the

family assembled in their humble

dwelling; the prop was yet want-

ing. They sat down to a cheerless

meal, the seats at either side of

the wife remained vacant. The

old man was the only individual

who appeared to anticipate no ev-

il, but he hastily finished his

breakfast and went forth.

The noon was rapidly passing,

and the sun had already given to-

ken of the glory of his departure,

when the fisherman's wife, having

lulled her infant asleep, went her-

to the hill that commanded an extensive view of the wide

spread ocean. All the little

household soon assembled on the

spot, but no boat was seen upon

the waters,—nothing that could

give hope, except the aspect of

the waves which looked too pla-

ced to be dangerous.

Their deep dread was no longer

to be concealed; and while the old

man paced to and fro, looking

earnestly at brief intervals over

the lonely sea, the mother and the

daughter were sobbing audibly.

Fearless let him be whose

trust is in his God!" exclaimed

the father. The sentence was ut-

tered involuntarily, but it had its

effect.

"Ay!" said the mother, "he al-

ways trusted in God, and God

will not forsake him now."

"Do you remember Jane?" con-

tinued the old man, "how often

Providence was with me, amid

the storm & the wreck when help

from man was far off, and would

have been useless if near?"—And

they cheered and encouraged one

another to hope the best—but

to submit to the decree of heaven

whether it came as the gentle due

to nourish, or as the heavy rain

to oppress. From that hillock

sockets. He closed them with

which overlooked the ocean, as an effort and thought for the

last time on the home that til we have dressed and refresh-

would be soon so wretched!

Horrible images were before

him; each swell of the wave

seemed as if the fiends were fore-

ing him downward and the cry

of the sea-bird was like their

yells over their victim. He was

gasping, choking, for he had

not strength to keep his head a-

bove the waves, every moment it

was splashing upon him, & each

convulsive start that followed

only aroused him to the consci-

ousness, if consciousness it

could be called, that the next

plunge would be his last.

Merciful powers!—at the ve-

ry moment when the strength

and spirit of man had, left him,

and the cold shudder of death

had come on, he felt that the

tide rose no higher. His eyes

opened, closed, and a fearful

laugh troubled the waters!

They died in his throat, and the

bubbles floated around his lips;

but they rose no higher; that he

knew—again and again his

bosom heaved with a deep sob,

as he drew in his breath, and

gave it forth anew in agony. A

minute had passed since the salt

sea touched his lips; this was

impossible if the tide still flow-

ed—he could reason so much.

He opened his eyes, and faintly

murmured forth—"Oh God be

merciful!" The flow of the o-

cean had indeed ceased; there

he still stood motionless; but

saying and weeping—thinking

of his beloved home, and

knowing that his place there

might not be forever vacant.

The waters in a short time sub-

sided, and he was enabled to

stretch his chill limbs, and then

to warm them by exercise.

Soon, the rock was left dry as

before, and the fisherman knelt

down upon that desolate spot

among the billows—hid his

face in his hands, and praised

and blessed his Creator—his

Preserver!

Oh! it was the well known

bark of his faithful dog that he

heard above the waves; in an-

other moment the creature was

licking his pale cheek. He was

saved—he was saved—for his

own boat had touched the shore,

and his own boy was in his

arms!—He had been drifted to

the land, and had easily found

those who had rowed hard for

the chance of saving his father's

life.

Now homeward, homeward!

—he exclaimed. Homeward,

homeward! echoed the child,

& Neptune jumped and barked

at the welcome sound.

The fisherman's family was

still supplicating Providence

upon the hillock that overlook-

ed the deep, when the old man

started from his knees, and ex-

claimed:—"We are heard!"—

there is a speck upon the distant

waters."

"Where, where?" was echoed

by the group; and he pointed

out what he hoped to be the

absent float.—They eagerly

strained their eyes, but could

see nothing; in a few moments,

however, all perceived a sail;

still it was impossible to